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## Kabul Times (June 26, 1966, vol. 5, no. 77)

Bakhtar News Agency

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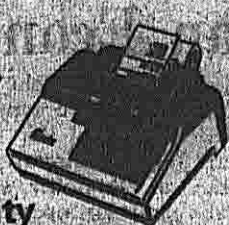
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# THE KABUL TIMES

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## RAPACKI LEAVES AFTER FIVE-DAY VISIT

### Communique To Be Released Tonight

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar).—The Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki left Kabul this morning for Warsaw. First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, who arrived at the airport with his guest at 9:15, together with some officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Polish Ambassador in Kabul accompanied Adam Rapacki to his plane.

High-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, some heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Kabul, and Polish nationals living in Kabul were also at the airport to see the Polish guests off.

Before embarking Adam Rapacki said good-bye to those present at the airport and inspected a guard of honour.

Rapacki arrived in Afghanistan at the invitation of Etemadi five days ago.

During his stay here he was received by His Majesty the King and met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and some other officials.

At a reception held at the Polish Embassy, Saturday evening Maiwandwal, Etemadi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi, president of both the houses of the Parliament, some members of the cabinet, heads of the diplomatic missions in Kabul, and some high ranking officials were present.

Saturday noon a luncheon was given in honour of Rapacki at the Baghe Bala restaurant by the Minister of Education Dr. Osman Anwari.

The Polish Foreign Minister visited the Kabul Museum Saturday morning where he was welcomed by the President of the Historical Society and director of the museum.

A joint communique will be released simultaneously tonight in Kabul and Warsaw. Radio Afghanistan will broadcast the communique at 8 p.m. tonight. Rapacki's plane took off at 9:45 a.m. from Kabul airport.

### Indian Premier To Visit UAR, USSR, And Yugoslavia

NEW DELHI, June 26, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi will visit both Cairo and Belgrade on her way to Moscow next month it was officially stated here Saturday.

She will spend two days in Cairo on July 8-9 for talks with UAR President Nasser then fly on to Belgrade on July 10 to join President Tito of Yugoslavia for talks on the island of Brioni.

She will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Swaran Singh.

On July 12 Mrs. Gandhi will fly to Moscow to meet Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Official sources said her talks in the three capitals would range over all world problems as there would be no fixed agenda.

Leading subjects for discussion would be:

1. The Vietnam situation and prospects of peace moves.
2. Developments in Africa particularly over Rhodesia and Ghana.
3. Changes in Asia following the ending of Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation.
4. Problems of disarmament and non-proliferation of atomic weapons.
5. China and explosion of atomic bombs.
6. The Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan.

### Village School Teachers Attend Mazar Seminar

MAZARI SHARIF, June 26, (Bakhtar).—A seminar for teachers of village schools was opened here Thursday.

Sixty-five village school teachers from different parts of Balkh province are participating in the seminar. The two-week seminar is being conducted by teachers of Mazari Sharif schools.

Inaugurating the seminar Balkh's director general of education, Abdul Shukur Babakr Khel, said the seminar provides the opportunity for teachers of village schools to learn about new teaching methods.

### STOP PRESS



First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi says farewell to Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki this morning at Kabul airport.

## Rusk To Sit At SEATO Session, New Defence Plans Discussed

WASHINGTON, June 26, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk is expected to visit Manila and Taipei after attending the SEATO and ANZUS Council of Ministers' meetings in Canberra, informed sources said Thursday.

Official sources said no decision would be made on a possible visit to Saigon by Rusk until after the Canberra meetings.

Rusk, accompanied by William F. Bundy, Assistant Secretary for Far East Affairs and a delegation of a dozen advisers and aides left Friday morning for the SEATO Council of Ministers' meeting.

Foreign ministers of six of the eight member nations are due to attend the meetings June 27-29. France is sending an observer, according to the French Ambassador. Pakistan has not yet said who will be present in place of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who yielded the Foreign Ministry post for reasons of health.

The State Department announced a formal itinerary on Thursday. The Manila and Taipei trips will be made before Rusk arrives to attend the joint U.S.-Japan ministerial meeting on economics and trade that will open in Kyoto July 5.

Australian Defence Minister Allen Fairhall, speaking at the opening of the congress said that it is ironic that while the world is busy dismantling the structure of colonialism there are powers who seek to build a new imperialism.

In their efforts, he said, they are employing against free peoples the tactics of insurgency, subversion and terrorism.

He said they sought to keep their attack below a level which would invite retaliation but free nations would not be misled.

The increasing Communist Chinese threat to Southeast Asia was discussed by SEATO military planners at their two-day meeting in Canberra that began Thursday.

Conference sources said assessments under consideration in closed door sessions emphasized that the Chinese menace is mounting because of China's increasing military strength combined with her action to build hydrogen bomb capacity.

The planners survey covered the military situation in Vietnam and threats to Thailand and Laos.

The extent of the threat, it was stressed is greater now than when SEATO was formed.

The survey also will take into account the easing of the situation between Malaysia and Indonesia.

The military advisers agreed that sustained efforts were needed to counter Communist subversion in the area, particularly against Thailand.

In a communique at the close of their two-day meeting the eight-nation advisory group said the concept of SEATO was "even more valid and necessary today than in the past."

"It warned of an increasing tempo in the communist threat against Asian member nations."

Reliable sources said that as SEATO has no standing military force, the new outlined revisions in military plans designed to strengthen further the defence would apply to plans prepared in case of further communist military moves in the area.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Ceylon Delegation Studies S.V. Buddhist Activities; Optimism Evident In Saigon

SAIGON, June 26, (Reuters).—A Ceylonese delegation has arrived here on a 10-day visit to investigate the recent anti-government activities of South Vietnamese Buddhists.

The three-member mission flew into Saigon Friday and met Foreign Minister Tran Van Do in the evening.

The delegation consists of Ceylon's former representative to the United Nations Senerath Gunewardene, Ceylon's High Commissioner in London Dr. Malalasekera and a representative of the External Affairs Ministry T.L.C. Rajapakse.

They will be free to consult any government official or Buddhist leader during their inquiries, Dr. Do said in an interview with the official S. Vietnam Press Agency.

Dr. Do added that the South Vietnamese government welcomed the delegation because it "also wanted the world to know that there is no religious discrimination in this country."

Meanwhile South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky flew to Hue Saturday to celebrate victories by government troops over Viet Cong in the field and against dissident Buddhists in their former stronghold here.

In two speeches, Air Vice-Marshal Ky called for the loyalty of the local population to the central government, which, he said, would keep its pledge to hold general elections in the autumn.

Premier Ky, wearing dark glasses a black flight suit and purple scarf, reviewed hundreds of troops

## Amu, Peech Rivers Begin To Subside

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar).—The Amu river which had risen almost seven metres above its normal level has begun to subside.

During the last 24 hours the water level has fallen by 75 centimetres.

Peech river waters which had risen some three metres above normal level have subsided by one metre in the last 24 hours.

The overflow had damaged a bridge in the centre of Kunar province, but no other damage to property or casualties were reported.

A new temporary bridge now spans the river.

## Non-Aligned Move Away From Pacts, Yugoslav Says

BELGRADE, June 26, (DPA).—The current trend among non-aligned countries is away from military pacts and alliances, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Marko Nikezic said on television here Thursday.

Speaking in the Belgrade television regular programme "current talks", Nikezic said he knew of no non-aligned country joining or supporting a military alliance, on the contrary the prevailing trend was towards the opposite.

As to European security, the Minister said, "there is no danger from conflicts on the continent."

The existing balance of forces certainly made a contribution in this respect, he said, adding however that he opposed the view that European security was ensured in the best possible way through the consolidation of blocs and agreement between them.

## Indonesia Youth Demand Sukarno's Powers Be Removed

JAKARTA, June 26, (AP).—Thousands of Indonesian students, chanting "merdeka" (freedom) massed outside the congress here Saturday and called for President Sukarno.

The student statement did not call for Sukarno to be a mere figurehead but demanded the mandate of power revoked by congress.

Without the mandate, however, Sukarno would not have the authority to enforce any of his decisions. The students called for the mandate of power to be transferred to strongman Suharto.

The statement said if Sukarno is ever absent, Suharto should become President.

This should be done under the powers approved for him by the congress.

It also called on Suharto to name a new cabinet and the request was another indirect call for Sukarno's power to be rudely removed.

By rights, it should be the President who selects his cabinet.

Sukarno's awkward 100-man cabinet is already under fire and may be changed in the next few weeks, sources have reported.

(Contd. on page 4)

## PM Meets With Translators Future Seminars To Be Held

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a reception in honour of the participants of the translation seminar.

The reception held in the Chel Setoon garden was attended by Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi, members of the cabinet, officials of the Ministries of Education, Information and Culture and Foreign Affairs, and Ambassadors of participant countries.

The Prime Minister thanked the delegates from the friendly countries of the region for participating in the seminar and hoped its results would be valuable and fruitful for their countries.

Meanwhile, the seminar in its last meeting held Saturday decided to establish a centre for the exchange of information on the languages, vocabulary, and slang words of authors, and translation of scientific, technical, and literary works of the region.

The seminar also adopted the proposal of Dr. Anwari, Minister of Education, that seminars on the languages be held in the future.

The seminar also recommended that member countries establish centres for studying languages represented in the seminar, and that institutes of learning establish departments for the study of these languages.

The present seminar also decided that press exchanges between these countries be augmented and that prizes be given for good translations.

Saturday's meeting, presided over by the USSR delegate discussed translation of poetry, need for translation, and the provision of reading material for youngsters.

Before the seminar's ending was announced, the participants thanked the cultural and educational circles of Afghanistan for their hospitality and warm reception.

On Saturday evening, attiqullah Pazhwak, President of Franklin Book Programme, gave a reception in honour of the participants.

VIENNA, June 26, (AP).—Albanian Communist Party Chief Enver Hoxha lashed out at the Soviet Union and condemned the party opposition movement in People's Republic of China at a reception Friday night for visiting Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai, the Albanian radio reported Saturday.

He said "it would have been disastrous for the world if the enemies of the Chinese communist party had seized power in Peking and set up a (revisionist) government."

"The blows that were dealt the opposition and that are still being dealt out by Mao Tse-Tung and the communist party were a great victory," Hoxha added.

## Jirgah Members Discuss Forming Literacy Corps

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar).—The planting of cotton, provision of personnel for the hospitals and the formation of a literacy corps were some of subjects that were debated by various committees of the Wolesi Jirgah Saturday.

On the proposals made by Miss Khadija Ehrarie and Mrs. Massoma Esmati, the Committee on the Cultural Affairs had a preliminary discussion of the formation of the literacy corps.

Engineer Ahmadullah, the Minister of Public Works appeared before the committee on Public Works and Communication and answered questions related to his Ministry.

Abdul Wahab Malikyar, Deputy Minister of Interior, and Abdul Shukor, the chief of gendarmerie and police department, appeared before the committee on the Interior Affairs and answered questions on the behaviour of security officers.

The Director of Transport in the Ministry of Mines and Industries appeared before the Committee of Industries and Mines and answered questions related to the transport in the Ministry.

In Dong Tre ground troops Saturday morning recovered bodies related to the transport in the Ministry of six U.S. air cavalryman in a try.

(Continued on page 4)

## De Gaulle Watches Launching Of Cosmos 122 Gets Warm Welcome In Leningrad

LENINGRAD, USSR, June 26, (AP).—The Soviet Union launched an unmanned earth satellite Saturday in the presence of French President Charles de Gaulle from its space launching centre in Baikonur.

French spokesman said de Gaulle considered the Soviet gesture in arranging Saturday's spectacle to have been an exceptional one for him.

It was carefully organised long in advance with the Cosmos rocket's launching planned precisely to take place when de Gaulle arrived, the spokesman said.

The French spokesman did not know what scientific purpose Cosmos 122 had.

The visitors did not want to pry into Soviet secrets, he said.

For the launching, de Gaulle was posted by his hosts about one mile from the pad, the spokesman said.

De Gaulle's flying time from Novosibirsk to the Baikonur area was 34 hours, and from there, to Leningrad took about six hours, the spokesman said.

When de Gaulle arrived in Leningrad, tens of thousands of persons crowded the streets late at night under the midnight sun to greet him.

De Gaulle passed the winter palace, the fortress of Peter and Paul and other monuments. Men held their children up to view of his passage, and a few students waved banners reading, "long live France," in French.

Tass quoted de Gaulle as summing up the impressions of his two days in Novosibirsk by saying: "Siberia means a highly developed industry, modern achievements, progressive people."

De Gaulle was accompanied by Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny, Tass said.

President de Gaulle, who has been in the Soviet Union since last Monday, will now visit Leningrad and Kiev.

The President said he had been deeply impressed by his stay in Novosibirsk and the cordial reception accorded him in Siberia, by the friendship and kind feelings which the Soviet people expressed to the French people through him.

In New Delhi, it was reported de Gaulle may visit India next September, United News India reported Saturday.

It said the possibility was being discussed in Indian diplomatic circles since de Gaulle announced at a Moscow reception that he would pay a state visit to Cambodia early in September.

## VATICAN, YUGOSLAVIA RESUME RELATIONS

VATICAN, CITY, June 26, (AP).—The Vatican and Yugoslavia agreed Saturday to resume diplomatic relations after a break of 14 years.

The move marked a major turning point in the Roman Catholic Church's approach to the communist world. It gave the Holy See a formal diplomatic mission in a communist capital for the first time since 1952 and pointed the way to possible diplomatic ties with other lands, including the Soviet Union.

The accord to normalise relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade and announced simultaneously there and at the Vatican.

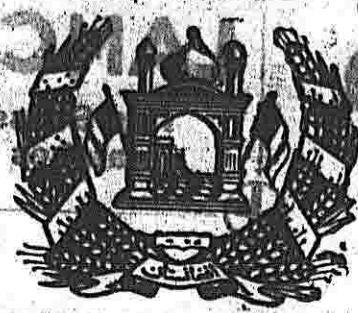
Yugoslavia promised complete freedom of religion and recognised "the right of the Holy See in the exercise of its jurisdiction in the Catholic church in Yugoslavia in spiritual, religious and ecclesiastical matters."

The Vatican vowed that Roman Catholic clergy in Yugoslavia would abstain from any political activities.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

Literature and fiction are two  
entirely different things. Literature  
is a luxury; fiction a necessity.

G. K. Chesterton

## EDUCATIONAL PRIORITIES

It is heartening, in the interest of education and eradication of illiteracy, to notice that there are now more than 2000 village and primary schools in Afghanistan. More than 200 have been established during the current year. This means that in the past three months the Ministry of Education has opened more than 200 schools. By the end of the year, the present rate of opening continues, we would have another 600 schools in the country.

These interesting figures are as impressive as they are controversial.

It is undoubtedly certain that the Ministry of Education has been working very conscientiously to implement the request of the deputies of the Wolesi Jirgah to take measures to develop education throughout the country in a balanced manner. Most of the new schools, have been established in those areas of the country where the demand for the education is great and the people have been requesting local officials to ask for educational facilities.

The figures available show that most of these schools are village schools. The term village schools has the connotation of a school run by local village mullahs. None or very few textbooks are available for students.

Most village schools have only three grades. After students finish the third grade they have no further access to learning. Virtually all of them leave their education and go to help their fathers and family in farming. Out of touch with education, they are prone to forget even those fundamentals which they did learn.

It is here that we are confronted with a choice between quality and quantity. Is it really necessary, we should ask ourselves, to have such schools? What benefit do we derive from them.

If the Ministry of Education plans to raise the number of these village and farm schools, which now number more than 1500, have they considered the financial questions? Once a school is established, its expenses for at least another ten years should be calculated. A school opened today will certainly have more than 20 classes in five years.

How will the Education Ministry finance these schools? What are we to do about lack of sufficient teachers, textbooks, and school buildings.

In addition, the responsibility of the Ministry of Education is not limited to the opening of primary and village schools. It has to meet its educational commitments at every level. Its budget must be divided in a balanced way between various stages and types of education in the country.

The Minister of Education will also have to find new sources of income to meet at least some of these expenses.

Institutes of higher education are also very limited in the country. With the establishment of more schools, the demand for entrance to colleges will also be augmented. The Ministry should consider as soon as possible, means by which greater numbers of school graduates will be able to continue their education at the university in Kabul.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorially suggested the establishment of village councils in order to look into some of the disputes which may from time to time arise between villagers. Material dealings between villagers as well as those of city dwellers need to be based on just and equitable basis.

As things are at the present, said the editorial, chieftains or elders in villages are assuming powers to mediate in various cases and arbitrate.

So far there is nothing wrong with this system. As times it produces satisfactory results. But, continued the editorial, some of these chieftains are known to have deviated from the path of impartiality in discharging their self-assumed and traditional powers of arbitration. Some of the decisions passed by these chieftains are very selfish and based upon petty grievances or influenced by bribes and corruption.

This has created a pathetic and grave situation in the remote villages where the average villager is not familiar with the proper channel of the execution of justice and does not know how to protect his rights. The average villager considers the decision of the chieftains binding and irrevocable even though this decision is in gross violation of all norms of justice and fair play. The reason for the tacit acceptance of the villager is also due to the great distances to the judicial centres.

The result is that some of the less responsible chieftains make use of the opportunity and abuse their influence and power to the detriment of defenceless villagers. The only way the situation can be remedied is through the establishment of village councils.

In the same issue daily Anis front pages a picture showing in audience of His Majesty the King the Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki.

Another front page picture shows a scene during Rapacki's talks with Afghan officials headed by First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi.

In the same issue of Anis a letter writer suggests that second thought should be given to the admission fees to the swimming pool at Bagh Bala. Nowadays that the weather is getting warmer the number of people interested in swimming is also increasing, notes the writer.

There are only a few swimming pools around the city where the people can go and one of these is at Bagh Bala. Admission fee for this swimming pool is 20 afghanis which most of the people and specially the students cannot afford to pay, claims the writer.

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## WORLD PRESS

President de Gaulle's stay in the USSR and the Franco-Soviet talks in Moscow are the main foreign theme in the French newspapers Thursday. The second day of political discussion was very fruitful both as regards Franco-Soviet relations, as well as the easing of international tensions, stresses the newspaper *Nation*. In the opinion of the well-known commentator from the *Paris Jour* Genevieve Tabouis the first result of the talks is that "de Gaulle and his Soviet interlocutors could state that the dialogue between them is useful."

The London press also devotes much space to President de Gaulle's visit to the USSR. If good relations are established between France and the USSR this should be welcomed, the *Times* writes editorially. But a number of papers, for instance, the *Sun* and the *Daily Telegraph* are sceptical about the Moscow talks.

The Czechoslovak trade union newspaper *Prace* writes that the Kremlin talks bear evidence to the beginning normalisation of the European situation. Noting the great interest de Gaulle's visit aroused in the Soviet Union, the newspaper *Svobodno Slovo* says that "the USSR and France have many tasks in common which they must solve in the interests of European peace."

The Hungarian newspaper *Magyar Nemzet* features a report about planned regular Soviet-French consultations on European problems.

Yugoslav newspapers give prominent treatment to Moscow reports on the French president's visit. The newspaper *Komunist* writes that the present Soviet-French relations offer a possible basis for a fruitful dialogue and for greater understanding on certain major problems, those relating to stronger relations between the two countries and international cooperation.

All Indian newspapers published reports on de Gaulle's stay and talks in Moscow. The *Statesman* notes that the

talks are passing in a "friendly and cordial" atmosphere.

"All the peoples want peace in order to cooperate with one another and this is also true for the developing countries," writes the Iranian newspaper *Sedaye Mardom* commenting on de Gaulle's visit to the USSR.

Argentinean newspapers publish detailed reports on General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow under big headlines. The newspaper *Mayno* says that this is a "resumption, despite differences in state systems, of an old friendship which has always been mutually advantageous."

The pro-United Arab Republic newspaper *Al-Shaab* Friday described as "disrespectful and insolent the cancellation of the New York reception and dinner for King Faisal of Saudi Arabia."

The Mayor of New York, John Lindsay, last night cancelled the reception and dinner in the King's honour following protests by Jewish politicians and other prominent city leaders against anti-Semitic remarks by the Saudi monarch in Washington.

The *Al-Shaab* in an editorial said "no doubt American discourtesy has reached the point of insolence."

Here are comments from Friday U.S. newspapers on King Faisal's visit: *The New York Times*:

"As a guest of the United States it was incredible that King Faisal should have been so ill-mannered as to describe American Jews as his 'enemies' and Zionists as 'aggressors'."

The *Washington Post*, "New York city officials are behaving like a bunch of asses. It was silly to cancel last night's scheduled reception for King Faisal because of his allegedly anti-Jewish views. This is the sort of political panic reaction that caters to the supposed emotional response of a particular group of voters at the expense of the national interest. Americans customarily have extended hospitality to those with whom they disagree."

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## UK Sanctions Crack Rhodesian Economy

The aim of British policy towards Rhodesia is to bring about a return to full constitutional government and to see progress made towards a settlement based on the six principles:

(i) The principle and intention of unimpeded progress to majority rule already enshrined in the 1961 constitution, would have to be maintained and guaranteed.

(ii) There would also have to be guarantees against any retrogressive amendment of the Constitution.

(iii) There would have to be immediate improvement in the political status of the African population.

(iv) There would have to be progress towards ending racial discrimination.

(v) The British Government would need to be satisfied that any basis proposed for independence was acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

(vi) The need to ensure that, regardless of race, there is no oppression of majority by minority or of minority by majority.

In pursuit of this aim the British Government has imposed a series of trade and financial sanctions against Rhodesia, with the backing of the United Nations and the active support of most of its member States. The Prime Minister reaffirmed on April 21 in the House of Commons that he believed that sanctions alone could bring the Rhodesian regime to a recognition of the consequences of their illegal declaration of independence.

At the same time it has repeatedly been made plain by the British Government that anyone in Rhodesia is free to approach the Governor with proposals as to the basis on which a solution might be reached. An approach from Salisbury has now resulted in informal exploratory talks between British and Rhodesian officials, the first phase of which took place in London May 9 to 20, and which were resumed in Salisbury on June 20. These talks are designed to discover whether or not a basis exists for substantive negotiations towards a settlement in

accordance with the six principles. Following the legal declaration of independence on November 11, 1965, the British Government at once instituted a series of measures against the illegal regime. Initial measures excluded Rhodesia from the Sterling Area and prohibited exports of United Kingdom capital to Rhodesia. Rhodesia was denied the advantages of Commonwealth preference and special exchange control restrictions were applied to exports of arms to Rhodesia and prohibited. Imports to the United Kingdom of Rhodesian tobacco and sugar were banned. Further measures, announced on December 1, included embargoes on Rhodesian mineral ores and products, meat and other foodstuffs, making the ban on Rhodesian exports to Britain 95 per cent complete. The appointment of a new board of directors in London of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia effectively removed from the control of the illegal regime the greater part of Rhodesia's external reserves.

By the end of January 1966 Britain had imposed virtually a 100 per cent ban on both exports to Rhodesia and imports from Rhodesia. In addition, steps were taken to make illegal the export of specified commodities from Rhodesia to whatever destination. So far, the commodities specified have been: tobacco, sugar, chrome, pig iron and asbestos.

An immediate oil embargo on Rhodesia would have tended to cut off oil supplies to Zambia, on which its industry depends, while Rhodesia could have drawn on its reserves. New channels of supply to Zambia by air and road had, therefore, to be created before the oil embargo could be imposed. Its introduction was, therefore, delayed until December. The cost to Britain of the airlift of oil alone to Zambia has since run at about £1 million a month. In addition, over 100 experts have been provided at British expense to help with problems of supply and British funds of over £3 million have been committed for

the transport and maintenance of the supply routes to Zambia. A Royal Air Force squadron of transport aircraft was sent to Zambia in December, and an extensive naval and air operation was subsequently undertaken in the Mozambique Channel to prevent the supply of oil for Rhodesia by tanker to Beira. The tanker *Manuela* was diverted, and the cargo of the *Joanna* immobilised, as a result of action taken in April by the Royal Navy with the authority of the Security Council.

In addition to the work of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, through which Britain keeps in close touch with other Commonwealth Governments, there has been widespread and active international support for Britain's sanctions policy. Well over half Rhodesia's total exports, which were worth £119 million in 1964, have been denied markets by the bans imposed by Britain and other countries. Nearly all the major importing countries outside southern Africa, including the members of the European Economic Community and Japan, have cut off nearly all imports from Rhodesia. British imports from Rhodesia in 1964 were alone worth over £30 million.

Rhodesian exports to southern Africa in 1964 totalled about £50 million. Zambia (£31 million) and Malawi (£5.6 million) are recognised as having special difficulties. South Africa (£9 million) has refused to participate in sanctions.

While the British Government have throughout held firmly to the principle that the Rhodesian problem is one for Britain herself to deal with, they have at the same time recognised the legitimate interest of the United Nations in a just settlement, and have been at pains to seek and obtain through the United Nations international support for the actions they have taken.

Continued on page 4

## Ghana's New Government Not Facing Reality

In the residential compound of Flagstaff House, in Accra, the home of Kwame Nkrumah before he was ousted from power in Ghana and went into exile in Guinea, the people are now permitted to file past his empty private house at fixed hours.

They see that the air-conditioners have been torn out like teeth, but as they troop wide-eyed through the luxurious grounds they can also see the floodlit tennis courts, the ornamental boating pool and the astounding private zoo.

The zoo would bring credit to any provincial town anywhere. It consists of a wide assortment of well-caged animals from lions, leopards, giraffes and hyenas to monkeys, guinea pigs—fortunately most of them taken by the soldiers for "chop" after the fighting—snakes and white mice. Some of the animals, such as a lion from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, a sulky hippopotamus from President Tubman of Liberia and a boa constrictor from Fidel Castro of Cuba, were gifts of Heads of State. The larger part were bought by Nkrumah at great expense—two zebras, which died, cost £5,000 each—for his personal amusement only.

According to the keeper now showing visitors around, the former Ghanaian leader would visit his animals every morning "always with his security guard" and sometimes with his children. The public did not even know of the zoo's existence, and only a very few foreigners were privileged to see

it. The existence of this secret zoo has seemed to emphasise Nkrumah's venality in a way that even the shocking revelations of his corruption have failed to do.

It seems such a total waste of money, so selfish a squandering of funds to have built up a collection of this kind which would have given such pleasure to the people of Accra—for no one's benefit but his own; and there is no doubt of the genuineness of the disgust expressed by those who are now able to see it for the first time.

Unfortunately, no advantage is being taken of the public's enthusiasm to see the zoo to raise money for its upkeep. Admission is free, and although people admit they would willingly have paid a small sum for the privilege of stepping into this hitherto forbidden territory, the keeper in charge said the Government "didn't want to annoy anyone by asking for money just yet."

This attitude is symptomatic of the prevailing mood of the National Liberation Council. Since the overthrow of Nkrumah, nothing at all has been done to compel the population to face the fact of the country's deplorable economic situation; and indeed in his first broadcast to the nation General Ankrah sympathised with those who had seen enormous increases in the cost of living but had had no wage increases. Those wage increases are now being eagerly and increasingly impatiently awaited.

The ruling National Liberation Committee also promised to cut out ex-

travagance in Government projects, looking at, among other things, the uneconomic external services of Ghana Airways and the proposed Ghana Trade Fair next year, which was widely considered to be a quite unjustified way of spending a large sum of money. It is understood, however, that when British Overseas Airways Corporation, after the loss of a Boeing near Tokyo, tried to buy a Ghana Airways VC 10 for £2 million, they were brusquely rejected; and that it has been decided to go ahead with the Fair.

These are only two examples but, like the refusal to charge admission to the zoo, they illustrate the timidity being shown by the National Liberation Committee in coming to grips with Ghana's problems. At present Committee members have no responsibility for individual Ministries and problems must be discussed and decided upon by the Committee as a whole. This makes for stagnation at a time when dynamic direction is needed and already there are people who say the politicians cannot be kept out of public life for long because rule by Committee simply does not work.

The slowness in coming to grips with the problems facing the country and the prickly pride which is growing so fast out of yesterday's disgrace may not prove to be as dangerous as some observers are beginning to fear; but they do represent a danger. No one has whispered of any potential Nasser yet, but who think Ankara may turn out to be a Négubi.—OFNS

## Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 365:  
A minor accused cannot protest in the Supreme Court orders subjecting him to disciplinary measures or committing him to his parents, another guardian or a trustworthy person.

Article 366:  
The protest shall be filed with the secretary of the court issuing the sentence. The protest shall be filed within 40 days after entry of the judgement or the order protested.

Article 367:  
In respect to trial in absentia, the time allowed for making protests begins with the date the convicted person is informed of the matter. In filing a protest, the reason for doing so shall be provided within the same time limit specified for submitting protests.

Article 368:  
When the protest is filed by the Procuratorate or Saranwali, the grounds for protest shall, at least, be signed by the procurator or the Saranwali himself.

Article 369:  
A protest can not be defended on the grounds which have not been adduced in the Supreme Court within the term specified by Article 367 of this law. Nonetheless, the Supreme Court may, on its own conviction, reduce a sentence if it is discovered that the sentence is based on an error made in the application or interpretation of the law, or the transgression thereof, or that the adjudicating court was not established in accordance with the law, or lacked the competency to prosecute the case, or that after

the adoption of the protested sentence a law which is applicable to the case has come into force.

Article 369:  
In examining a protest, the court bases its conviction on a report prepared by a member justice of the Supreme Court may, as well upon necessity, hear the statements made by the Saranwali, the adverse parties and also their defense councils.

Article 370:  
The court rejects a protest, and or the reasons therefor if they have not been submitted within the period designated by law.

If a protest which is based on the grounds provided by the first paragraph of Article 362 of this law is accepted by the court, it may then correct the error and issue a new sentence in accordance with the law. In case the protest is based on reasons prescribed in the second, third and also the fourth paragraph of the said Article, the court then annuls the sentence and dispatches the case back to the adjudicating court for consideration by a session whose majority members are not the judges already participating in the trial of the case under discussion. The Supreme Court, however, may upon necessity dispatch the case to another court.

If the annulled sentence is drawn by an Appellate Court, or a Felony Court, on a misdemeanor committed at the trial, the case shall be referred to the court of competent jurisdiction and adjudicated according to the ordinary rules of procedure assigned by law.

Article 371:  
It is not permissible to annul a sentence containing an error on the grounds for judgment or in its reference to a legal text if the penalty is ascertained the same as that provided for the crime by law. However, the Supreme Court may correct the errors.

Article 372:  
If the protest is not tabled by the Attorney General's Department, the court then annuls that part of a sentence which concerns the protesting party. Yet in case the protest concerns other accused as well, the court may examine the case in full in respect of all convicted persons, including those who have not protested the sentence.

Article 373:  
When the sentence is annulled on the basis of a protest in the Supreme Court, by an adverse party other than Saranwali, this annulment does not affect his protest thereon.

Article 374:  
When the sentence of a court to which the case was referred for a renewed trial, is protested for the second time, the Supreme Court may adjudicate the case subject thereafter. Rules specified for prosecuting the crime shall be applied thereon by law.

Article 375:  
The adjudicating court is not permitted to contradict the Supreme Court orders in case its sentence on accepting a legal defense, yet delaying the trial process, was protested thereof and the Supreme Court ordered its renewed trial.



## Eleven-Nation Troupe Puts On Porter's Kiss Me Kate

By A Staff Writer

Amateur musicians from eleven nations are combining their talents to produce a lively production of Cole Porter's *Kiss Me Kate* this week. Taking the leads in *KADS*, seventh successful musical are Leonid Longinov, Jan Bing, Brigitte McCulloch, and Allan Hawke.

All play double roles as the scene moves back and forth from off stage at the Ford Theatre in Baltimore to Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew. The flavour of Elizabethan drama and the zest of the modern American musical are joined as the spiteful Kate is brought to terms both in her real life and in the Shakespearean role she takes in the play within the play. Longinov switches from the slang

parent ease although he makes his debut at *KADS* in *Kiss Me Kate*. His voice shows the training of three years as a member of an amateur musical society in Rostov where he took part in many productions including Alexandrov's Wedding in Malinovsky.

An interpreter for the United Nations at the Rural Development Department here for four years, Longinov reports he spent more time working on the Shakespearean English than on the slang. Mastering both required many hours.

A high point of the show was Jan Bing's acidly superb and wonderfully cynical song "Hate Men."

John Foster and Katherine the was very charming. Whether throwing flower pots or singing "Wonderbar," her voice was always clear and unstrained.

Jan is also a four-year resident of Kabul, first as a Peace Corps Volunteer and now teaching English. She played Laurie in Oklahoma in the 1963 *KADS* production.

Brigitte McCulloch as Lois Lane and Bianca was a very believable stunner and sang like a professional. However, she says this is her first attempt at drama and probably her last for awhile, because it takes so much time from her family. She is from Hamburg, Germany. Her husband is with Asia Foundation here.

Playing opposite her is Allan Hawke as Bill Calhoun and Luceno. He is handsome and engaging. He is not quite careless enough for the playboy. A British volunteer service teacher at Ghazi, he came to Kabul with experience in straight acting but none in musicals.

John Foster not only switched from roaming actor Harry Trevor wanting to leave rehearsal for the dentist to the urbane Shakespearean father of Bianca and Katherine, he also played the role of the Washington official Harrison Howell about to marry Lilli. One of the best scenes in the play is that in which Fred Graham hypnotizes the degenerate bureaucrat Howell with a description of life on his 30,000-acre in Georgia.

Almost stealing the show were the two gangsters played by Peter Edmonds and Sandy Gibb who also produced the show and did the stage direction. The Scottish, Brooklynese accent as well as the ad libs in *Brush Up Your Shakespeare* were hilarious. Anyone who has seen the musical before or happens to be lucky enough to see more than one performance of this production will catch a few amusing ad libs from these two as well as in one of Lois Lane's songs.

Vital to the success of *Kiss Me Kate* is the ten-piece orchestra directed by Inga Gibb, who also arranged all the parts for the musicians.

Viola Crisp was outstanding among the dancers. Despite the obvious language difficulties of producing a show of this size with people of such diverse backgrounds, Thursday's night's performance evidenced superb teamwork and great effort by directors, cast, and crew.

The troupe includes one representative from Afghanistan, Canada, Italy, Poland, and the Soviet Union, three each from Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, six from Austria, twelve from West Germany, thirteen from Britain, and seventeen from the U.S.

The final performances will be tonight and tomorrow night at British Council Auditorium.

### New Institute

## Add Commercial Art, Craft Courses, Find Exhibit Hall

The opening of an institute for adopting new ideas. This will increase the scope for our people in getting acquainted with the modern life and on the other provide the opportunity to move forward with the rest of the world on a parallel basis. Fourth, studying the fine arts is not compulsory. The students are taking courses in the newly formed Institute voluntarily. It is not known that kind of incentive will keep them coming to the institute. It is virtually certain that as exams approach many will stop attending classes. The initial response, although highly satisfactory is not a guarantee that the student interest will continue.

Besides, the teachers and the professors themselves may not feel obligated to appear for a class which the students are not bound to attend.

It is therefore important that the department become a permanent establishment.

Fifth, the name of the institute is not well-chosen. Art is a general term. If the Institute is to be successful it ought to include handicrafts in its curriculum.

The Institute might teach such crafts as knitting and embroidery and ceramics.

There are very few people engaged in most crafts here. Today a lamp imported from a foreign country costs more than three thousand afghanis on the market. There are several ways of making lamps from local materials and thus stopping the import of foreign made goods which uses up foreign exchange.

Sixth, once the Department of Fine Arts within the framework of the university is established, it is necessary that the government concentrate and centralise all such activities in this department. Presently the Kabul Art Theatre is also engaged in the activities resembling those of this department.

Seventh, the department ought to have a permanent place to stage its dramas, concerts, and also to put on shows and art exhibitions. One of the old historical places in the heart of the city might be used for this purpose.

Eighth, ways to guarantee a career for those graduating from the college must be found. Some of the students may not join the department fearing that they may not have a future source of earning.

Ninth, advertising and commercial art is one field which the students should be taught. By learning this field they can surely help establish private advertising agencies and thus reap profits by applying their art in the field of business.

Even now it is not too late. The very establishment of the new Institute may mean that we are trying to make a new beginning. At this stage we ought to take a bold step and try to



Katherine trying hard to look spiteful as the rest of the cast sings with Petruchio *Kiss Me Kate*. Standing behind Katherine, played by Jan Bing (centre), and Petruchio, played by L. Longinov (left), is Baptista, the father, played by John Foster. At right is Bianca, played by Brigitte McCulloch.

## Institute Of Art Opened At Kabul University; Almost Five Hundred Students Enroll In Various Departments

The Institute of Arts, established within the framework of the College of Letters at Kabul University, was officially opened last Tuesday.

The Institute includes separate departments of calligraphy, theatre, music and painting.

In his opening speech, Prof. Ghulam Hassan Mujaddidi, Dean of the College, said today a long-held hope of the College of Letters is realised. The College has had plans for establishment of such an institution for years, but financial limitations did not allow us to put them into effect.

Through this Institute, Prof. Mujaddidi said, students at Kabul University will now have the opportunity to avail themselves of the country's rich cultural heritage and will be able to spend their spare time more meaningfully: learning to paint, sing, and stage dramas.

The students in turn, with the help of the Institute and under the guidance of the experienced artists who have offered to help run the Institute, will make their own contribution to the fine arts here by gathering and compiling information about the folklore, literature, music and drama of the

country and making their own attempts to improve upon what they collect.

Besides the full-time professors of the college such noted painters and actors as Abdul Ghafour Breshna, Yusuf Kohzad, Ghulam Ali Rawnaq and Amanullah Hyderzade are cooperating with the Institute.

The renowned historian and artist Fekri Sajjoudi is running the calligraphy department. Fekri, who is a member of Afghan Historical Society, has been working at the Institute for almost a month already. Twenty-two students are now enrolled in this department which offers training in modern as well as classic handwriting and decorating. The departments of theatre and music have enrolled 20 and 16 students respectively.

But most popular of the departments is the music department which now has 462 students.

Out of these 240 are interested in learning eastern music and 200 in studying western instruments. Twenty-two students are taking singing courses.

Vice-President of the University, Dr. Mohammad Sidiq, also spoke at the ceremony, which marked the opening of the Institute. He stressed the importance of extracurricular activities in

proper development of the mental faculties of the students.

Institutions such as this he said widen the horizons of the interests of the students.

Jalil Ahmad, a sophomore at the college of letters, expressed appreciation on behalf of the student body of the university for the College of Letters initiative. He said even though the Institute is part of the College of Letters it is open to all university students. He hoped students enrolling in the Institute's courses will be a good cross-section of the student body of the university.

Jalil Ahmad is a very popular student in the university.

He is in a special style, combining the old and modern singing patterns and he is liked so much by the audience that he is forced to participate in nearly all student gatherings.

Last year he earned more than recognition from the students as Radio Afghanistan requested him to record his voice on the hope for broadcast purposes. He is now known by a large section of the population in the country.

At Tuesday's function also Jalil sang more than one song, and he was followed by several other student soloists and singers.

## Afghanistan, Poland Agreement On Cultural Co-operation



Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari, and Polish Ambassador in Kabul Jan Petrus putting their signature on the Afghan-Polish cultural agreement.

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar).—An agreement on cultural cooperation between Afghanistan and Poland was signed Saturday at the Foreign Ministry.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Prof. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, and on behalf of Poland by Jan Petrus, Polish Ambassador in Kabul.

On the basis of the agreement in order to expand cooperation in the educational, cultural and health fields both sides will facilitate visits of university professors, teachers of vocational schools and other educators. They will facilitate enrollment of students in the university of each country.

Likewise on the basis of the agreement the two countries will cooperate in such fields as music, cinema, theatrical productions, and translation of outstanding works of literature.

The agreement can be extended after five years.

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and Adam Rapacki, Polish Foreign Minister, considered the signing of the agreement another effective step towards the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

The Minister of Education and Polish Ambassador in Kabul hoped that cultural exchanges between the two countries will have effective results.

## Central African Music Still Has Own Original Rhythms

Like all other African countries, the Central African Republic still has its own traditional music uninfluenced by the "modern rhythms" of Europe or America. This music is mainly heard nowadays in villages far from the cities, but it is by no means rare to find musicians in the towns who prefer to play it, using a great variety of traditional instruments.

In Bangui, for instance, you only need to step outside in the evening to see the musicians sitting on their doorsteps, playing their kundi or their balafon. Often, a group forms round the musicians and accompanies them with hand-clapping, whistling, chanting, or a rhythmic percussion made by tapping empty bottles with metal spoons.

The balafon is the ancestor of the xylophone. It has an extremely rich timbre and it is said of it that by itself it can tell a story as well as a whole orchestra. The notes are thin strips of wood, and the musician plays by striking them with two sticks which often have rubber tips. Under the keyboard there are several gourds which act as sounding boxes.

The kundi on the other hand is a sort of strange-shaped guitar from the side it looks rather like a cockerel. It has up to eight strings, and the musician uses it either to improvise, or to accompany himself or another singer.

Another very popular instrument is the sanze, known in other African countries as sandzi or sanza. The sanze of Central Africa is made of a wooden

sounding box, which you hold in both hands and play by strumming with your thumbs over thin strips of metal or bamboo mounted on top. To improve the resonance, you can bore a hole in the back of the box.

You can often hear it being played at night, for it is the favourite instrument of the night-watchmen who are employed to guard the shops in the commercial centre of the town, thanks to the sanze, they say, "the time passes quickly".

But this little portable piano is also carried by people trekking from one village to another—they play it as they walk, and it makes their journey shorter and gayer. I am not going to say anything about the tom-tom, which everybody knows about. You can find it all over Africa, just as you can find different versions of the balafon, kundi and sanze. But there are plenty of other, less known instruments; for example, in the region of Bakala in the Central African Republic, they play a long horn, carved out of a tree trunk.

These horns are rather like the bronze horns of certain Asiatic peoples, such as the Tibetans. However, the most marvellous of all musical instruments is certainly the human voice.

Accompanied by instruments of wood or metal such as those I mentioned, the voice is the basis of the most authentic musical art of country, an art which can never really be separated from its complement—the dance.



Dr. Shahi Bye Mostamandi, a member of Kabul Museum, who has just completed a series of excavations in Tape Boland, or Sarai Khwa Ja, 35 kilometres north of Kabul, explains his finds to Deputy Minister of Culture and Information Mohammad Najim Aria. Numerous objects dating back to Kushanite and Sassanid period were found in the site.

## Play Written By Afghan Student Wins First Place Award In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, California, June 26 (AP).—The University of California at Los Angeles announced Tuesday that students from Afghanistan, India and Korea won the Harry Kurnitz creative writing awards for foreigners.

Shah Tawab Latifi, 30, of Kabul, Afghanistan, one of four winners in the first competition last year, received the 700 dollar first prize this year for his play, "Chaderi," which will be staged here next Sept. 3.

Second award of 200 dollars went to Miss Cauvery Bittandra, Chengappa, 23, of Bangalore, India, for her short story, "The Story of an Idea." Third prize of 100 dollars was won by Miss Chong Yeh Kim, 26, of Chongju, Korea for her one-act play, "I Beg Your Pardon."



## Arms Cut Concerns Bonn; Norstad Scores U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, June 26, (AP).—General Lauris Norstad rejected Thursday the idea of a reduction of U.S. forces in Europe in exchange for withdrawal of some Soviet troops from East Germany, testifying before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He said without guarantees to make sure the communists did not reinstate their force level, that kind of exchange would be dangerous. Norstad, once supreme allied commander in Europe, said the Soviet Union could restore its troops overnight while the United States could not because of the distance involved and because once withdrawn they would not be sent back.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara told a Senate government operations subcommittee Tuesday that if the Russians withdrew some of their forces from East Germany, the United States would reduce its troop commitments in Western Europe.

Norstad said that would be risky without an inspection system which could detect troop movements 400 to 500 miles (640-804 kms) into Eastern Europe.

Norstad said in his judgment, nothing had occurred which would justify and U.S. withdrawal. He said the threat of confrontation with the communists "is not so imminent," but it remains.

He also took issue with Mc-

## Vietnam

(Cont'd. from page 1)

flaming helicopter crash apparently caused by enemy fire.

The dead included the pilot, co-pilot, gunner and crew chief of the helicopter and two infantrymen.

Four other infantrymen lost out safely when the helicopter set down in the landing zone.

Meanwhile nearly 1,000 more U.S. paratroopers arrived Saturday to bring buildup of American forces there in S. Vietnam to about 276,000.

North Korea Saturday renewed its offer to send volunteers to Vietnam if needed.

The pledge was made by North Korean Ambassador to North Vietnam, Ma Dong San, at a mass rally held in Hanoi Saturday night. His speech broadcast internationally by Hanoi's N. Vietnamese news agency said:

"The government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has solemnly declared that it will give support to S. Vietnam under diversified forms including the sending of volunteers whenever needed by the Vietnamese people."

Among Saigon and Amrichah Officials this weekend optimism was evident to a degree unparalleled in recent years.

There was a reflection of this in remarks by U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge to newsmen Saturday at the dedication of a Saigon dormitory for war orphans.

"On the military side, the government is going particularly well," Lodge said and it has scored "a solid political victory in the recent situation here."

The optimism is based on several factors.

Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has strengthened his hand, reducing the Buddhist opposition largely to meaningless gestures of protest.

At the same time, Ky has worked with moderate Buddhists in an effort to rally them to his programme.

The Viet Cong failed to exploit the spring political turmoil to any great extent and drew no visible profit from the Buddhist dissidence in the northern provinces. One American official said: "we were still stunned by the enemy's failure to cash in on that situation."

## CINEMA

### ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
Russian film with Tajiki translation  
KHARUS

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
American colour film with Farsi Translation  
FANNY

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2 p.m. Indian film SANGRAM  
and at 5 and 7:30 p.m.  
Colour Indian film SHAHNAEE

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.  
Indian film MR. X AT BOMBAY.

### PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 7:30 p.m.  
Indian film SHERDEL

## WEATHER

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	15°C	35°C
Kandahar	23°C	39°C
Herat	21°C	34°C
Mazari Sharif	23°C	34°C
Farah	23°C	39°C
Kunduz	23°C	37°C
Bamyan	7°C	27°C

## PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Iqbal: First part of Jodi Mafwand, Tel. 22743.

Enayati: Second part of Jodi Mafwand, Tel. 23908.

Murtaza: First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun near the mosque, Tel. 20560.

Shafa: Near Education Ministry, Tel. 20536.

## China, Pakistan Sign Protocol

RAWALPINDI, June 26, (Hinhua).—A protocol for the building of a heavy machinery complex with Chinese assistance was signed between China and Pakistan in Karachi Saturday.

Under the protocol, China will provide the machinery and technical know-how for the building of the project which will manufacture whole sets of equipment for cement works and sugar refineries, low pressure boilers, road building machines, cranes and railway materials, etc.

The construction of the project will be carried out with interest-free loan provided by China.

Ting Kuo-Yu, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, and Osman Ali, Secretary of the Economic Affairs division of the Pakistan President's Secretariat, signed the protocol on behalf of the two governments.

## Hydrogen - Fueled Saturn Rocket To Be Tested

WASHINGTON, June 26, (DPA).—The United States plans to launch the 16,000-kilogram second of a two-stage saturn rocket into orbit on July 5—the heaviest yet artificial satellite.

Space officials, announcing this Saturday, said the start was originally set for June 29, but postponed because of difficulties with the second stages control system.

The test start of the improved version of the Saturn-one rocket will be the United States biggest space experiment using hydrogen fuel.

It will enable space engineers to observe how the super-cooled fluid hydrogen behaves in the tank of the second stage while in orbit.

The hydrogen, most efficient rocket fuel to date, is cooled down to about minus 260 degrees centigrade.

A fuel mixture of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen develops 40 per cent more thrust than conventional kerosene fuels.

This is to take American astronauts to the moon within the next three years. On the way, it will have to be re-ignited while in an earth orbit to boost the three-man Apollo spacecraft on to the moon.

If this test is successful the next is to be made with an unmanned Apollo craft, again depending on the success, the first manned Apollo is to be launched shortly after the end of the two-man Gemini programme in November.

The first paragraph of the Kabul Times editorial yesterday should read: Yesterday marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the signing of a non-aggression and neutrality treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The treaty was signed in Kabul in pursuance of the treaty of friendship signed in Moscow in 1921 between the two countries.

## World Briefs

CAIRO, June 26, (AP).—Sixty-two swimmers and sunbathers lost consciousness and 33 of them were taken to the hospital Friday when pipes supplying a Cairo swimming pool with chlorine exploded.

Police said the accident was due to the old, worn condition of the pipes.

NEW YORK, June 26, (AP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was expected to spend his second full day in New York Saturday resting in his suite at the Waldorf towers and seeing visitors.

PRAGUE, June 26, (AP).—The drug LSD is being used in Czechoslovakia with official approval for the treatment of psychiatric cases, the News Agency CTK reported Saturday.

KIEL, West Germany, June 26, (DPA).—Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth of England, yesterday left here by air for London after a three-day visit to the Kiel week sailing events.

DURBAN, South Africa, June 26, (AP).—Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has been invited to address the conservative-minded Natal University Durban, student's association in August, the South African Press Association (SAPA) reported Saturday.

BONN, June 26, (DPA).—The West German parliament Thursday approved a law granting "safe conduct" to East German communist leaders who will come to West Germany next month in an exchange of speakers with the West German social democratic party.

BRUSSELS, June 26, (DPA).—The mixed "EEC-Israel commission" met here Friday to examine trade relations between Israel and the European Common Market. Israel which has concluded a trade agreement with the Common Market, desires closer trade relations with the EEC.

THE HAGUE, June 26, (DPA).—Rioud wants the 1976 Olympic games to be held in her capital Amsterdam. An application to this effect will be made by the Dutch national Olympic committee. Amsterdam was host to the Olympic games once before—in 1928.

ACCRA, June 26, (DPA).—Former Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah and a Senegalese medicine man tried to lure African heads of states to last year's Accra summit meeting with magic, a government commission was told yesterday.

One of Nkrumah's Ghanaian Muslim "spiritualist consultants" told the commission—probing the ousted dictators financial affairs—that Nkrumah hired the "powerful Jujuman" Malam Alhaj Nourou Tall in Dakar to charm the minds of African heads of state into attending the Organisation for African unity (OAS) meeting.

The medicine man, who was unable to come, sent two of his sons to perform the necessary incantations.

## British View Of Rhodesia

continued from page 2

The British Government have been equally anxious to ensure that the measures they have taken should be completely consonant with Britain's international obligations. In April 1966 they accordingly sought and obtained the authority of the Security Council to prevent tankers carrying oil for Rhodesia from entering Beira.

Britain abstained on the draft resolution presented to the Security Council in May by a group of African States essentially because it came at a time when, in the words of Lord Caradon's explanation, "further action by the United Nations could do nothing to help, and indeed would be likely to prejudice the achievement of a settlement which could affect the interests of all the people of Rhodesia". It would, moreover, be extremely damaging for the United Nations if the Security Council passed a resolution which it proved unable to enforce.

Sanctions against Rhodesia are having far-reaching effects. The loss of its export markets has resulted in Rhodesia's foreign exchange earnings being severely reduced. Credit is hard to obtain. Unemployment is widespread and African, is growing. Emigration is increasing. To conceal the progressive weakness of its economic and social position the regime in Salisbury has resorted to various devices to mask the effects of sanctions, such as censorship of the press, the jamming of BBC broadcasts relayed from Francistown in Bechuanaland, the use of manpower control orders to prevent companies from dispensing with unwanted labour, and recruitment to the public and armed services, with the result that many people in Rhodesia have been kept in a state of enforced ignorance.

The action taken against the oil tankers of Mozambique has forced the Rhodesian regime to abandon the prospect of resuming the supply of oil through the pipeline from Beira to the refinery at Umtali. The cost of procuring oil supplies has increased the regime's financial difficulties. The price of petrol and diesel fuel has been increased by 25 per cent and a new rationing system has had to be introduced.

The Rhodesian farmers have pointed out that the increased price of diesel fuel will raise the cost of agricultural production by £500,000 a year. They are also discontented with the low price of 26 shillings per bag fixed by the regime for maize.

The agricultural correspondent of the Rhodesia Herald has pointed out that to break even at this price farmers would have to reap not less than 16 bags an acre. As Rhodesia's average acre yield is only 12 bags, many farmers will face financial loss if this price is not increased.

There is evidence of increasing disillusion in Rhodesia, particularly with the regime's protestations that sanctions would not work, and of a realisation that not only are sanctions working, but that, as time

## Portugal Pressed By U.S. To Change Policy In Colonies

ALGIERS, June 26, (DPA).—The United States continues to urge Portugal to "accept the principles of self-determination and give it practical effect" in territories under its control. This point was stressed by Ambassador Eugene Anderson, U.S. representative to the United Nations Trusteeship Council, who participated in the sessions of the UN committee of 24 dealing with colonialism. The conference topic was Portuguese and Spanish territories in Africa.

Mrs. Anderson made it clear that the United States does not agree with Portugal's policy toward its territories. The United States supports the right of the peoples on non-self-governing territories "to fill and genuine exercise of self-determination", she said. She urged that the people of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other Portuguese territories in Africa "be free to choose for themselves the institutions, forms of government under which they wish to live".

Spanish officials asked committee members to visit equatorial Guinea to observe its progress toward self-determination.

## Wilson Receives Reports On Talks Held In Salisbury

LONDON, June 26, (DPA).—

British emissary Oliver Wright last night reported to Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the talks he and other British officials had in Salisbury to try to discover a basis for negotiations with the break-away Rhodesian regime.

Wright, who has played a key role in paving the way for Anglo-Rhodesian talks, went straight to Number 10 Downing Street after

landing at London airport and was with Wilson for an hour.

He is to attend a meeting of Ministers which Wilson has called for Monday, when there will be more extended discussion on the report which he has brought back with him from Salisbury.

Present at the meeting will be Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Bottomley, Lord Chancellor Gardiner and Attorney General Sir Elwyn Jones, all of whom are most directly concerned with Rhodesia.

On Friday in Salisbury there was a brief meeting between the British team leader Duncan Watson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Sir Cornelius Greenfield, chief economic advisor to Rhodesian Premier Smith.

Wright, Britain's ambassador designate to Denmark, played a key part in paving the way for the Anglo-Rhodesian talks.

The two full teams—five British and four Rhodesian officials—have not met since Monday.

Before Friday's meeting, the two leaders last met on Wednesday.

Altogether the full teams have spent some 27 hours together since the second round of talks began here. The first round was held in London.

## Meeting Promotes Maritime Trade

TOKYO, June 26, (DPA).—The Japan-Soviet and East European Trade Association will hold a general meeting on maritime trade with Soviet officials in Khabarovsk Monday, Jiji press reported.

The maritime-trade meeting concerns commerce between Japanese prefectures facing the Japan Sea and the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union, centring around consumer goods.

The Khabarovsk meeting will be attended by 240 Japanese delegates, led by Tokutaro Kitamura, president of the association and concurrently of the Federation of Maritime Trade Promotion Organisations, now on a month-long tour of the Soviet Union.

M. V. Nesterov, chairman of the all-Soviet chamber of commerce and Viktor Guzenko, chief representative in the far eastern region of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, will be among 50 Soviet officials at the Parley.

The Japanese group will include a 140-member survey mission of the association, which is to leave Niigata on the Japan sea Friday morning with most of other participants aboard the 5,230-ton Russian ship Turkmenia. Among the members are governors, mayors, and businessmen of 24 prefectures.

The conference will be arranged on the occasion of a Japanese maritime trade fair, scheduled to open Monday July 8 in Khabarovsk.

The Russian ship will also carry 17,400 items to be displayed at the exhibition by 20 trading houses, 10 manufacturers, and 17 local governments.

After attending the fair, the survey mission of the association will divide into three groups and tour the Soviet Union, East and West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, and other countries.

## Rusk At SEATO

Continued from page 1

They would probably also mean increases in "military" exercises similar to the recent "exercise sea imp" in the South China Sea, which the communique said was a success.

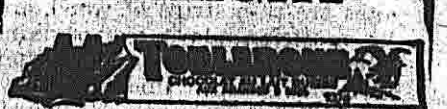
SEATO Secretary General Jesus Vargas, of the Philippines, said major economic was needed aid to meet what the communique called an increasing tempo of communist infiltration and subversion.

Taking part were high-ranking officers from the United States, Britain, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. France and Pakistan sent observers of comparatively junior rank.

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